

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

CASE NO.:

NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOCHE 12, LLC; L.F. STATION INC.  
d/b/a LF MARATHON; and SABOR DE  
CUBA RESTAURANT CORP d/b/a  
SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT,

Defendants.

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**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated mobility-impaired individuals (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), sues JOCHE 12, LLC; L.F. STATION INC. d/b/a LF MARATHON; and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP d/b/a SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT (hereinafter “Defendants”), and as grounds alleges:

**JURISDICTION, PARTIES, AND VENUE**

1. This is an action for injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq., (the “Americans with Disabilities Act” or “ADA”).
2. The Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims arising under 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a).
3. Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, is an individual over eighteen years of age, with a residence in Miami-Dade County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*.
4. At all times material, Defendant, JOCHE 12, LLC, owned and operated a commercial property at 11710 NW South River Drive, Medley, Florida, 33178, (hereinafter the

“Commercial Property”) and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami Dade County, Florida.

5. At all times material, Defendant, JOCHE 12, LLC, was and is a Florida Limited Liability Company registered to conduct business in the State of Florida, with its principal place of business listed in Hallandale, Florida.

6. At all times material, Defendant, L.F. STATION INC. d/b/a LF STATION owned and/or operated a commercial gas station within the Commercial Property and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Defendant, L.F. STATION INC., holds itself out to the public as “LF MARATHON.”

7. At all times material, Defendant, L.F. STATION INC. was and is a Florida Profit Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, with its principal place of business in Medley, Florida.

8. At all times material, Defendant, SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP d/b/a SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT, owned and/or operated a commercial restaurant within the Commercial Property and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Defendant, SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP, holds itself out to the public as “SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT.”

9. At all times material, Defendant, SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP was and is a Florida Profit Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, with its principal place of business in Medley, Florida.

10. Venue is properly located in the Southern District of Florida because Defendants’ Commercial Property is located in Miami-Dade County, Florida, Defendants regularly conduct business within Miami-Dade County, Florida, and because a substantial part(s) of the events or

omissions giving rise to these claims occurred in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. Although over thirty (30) years have passed since the effective date of Title III of the ADA, Defendants have yet to make their facilities accessible to individuals with disabilities.

12. Congress provided commercial businesses one and a half years to implement the Act. The effective date was January 26, 1992. In spite of this abundant lead-time and the extensive publicity the ADA has received since 1990, Defendants have continued to discriminate against people who are disabled in ways that block them from access and use of Defendants' property and the businesses therein.

13. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in 28 CFR 36.201 and requires landlords and tenants to be liable for compliance.

14. Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, is an individual with disabilities as defined by and pursuant to the ADA. NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO uses a wheelchair to ambulate. NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO has very limited use of his hands and cannot operate any mechanisms which require tight grasping or twisting of the wrist. He has lower paraplegia, inhibits him from walking or otherwise ambulating without the use of a wheelchair. He is limited in his major life activities by such, including but not limited to walking, standing, grabbing, grasping and/or pinching.

15. The Plaintiff is a staunch advocate of the ADA. Since becoming aware of his rights, and their repeated infringement, he has dedicated his life to this cause so that he, and others like him, may have full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations without the fear of discrimination and repeated exposure to architectural barriers in violation of the ADA.

16. He is often frustrated and disheartened by the repetitiveness of the complaints he

is forced to make to employees and management at different places of public accommodation over thirty (30) years after the legislation of the ADA, to no avail. The Plaintiff is accordingly of the belief that the only way to affect change is through the mechanisms provided under the ADA.

17. Defendant, JOCHE 12, LLC, owns, operates, and oversees the Commercial Property, its general parking lot and parking spots specific to the businesses therein, located in Miami Dade County, Florida, that is the subject of this Action.

18. The subject Commercial Property is open to the public. The individual Plaintiff visits the Commercial Property and businesses located within the commercial property, to include visits to the Commercial Property and business located within the Commercial Property on or about April 16, 2024, and encountered multiple violations of the ADA that directly affected his ability to use and enjoy the Commercial Property. He often visits the Commercial Property in order to avail himself of the goods and services offered there, and because it is approximately thirty-five (35) miles from his residence and is near other businesses and restaurants he frequents as a patron. He plans to return to the Commercial Property within two (2) months of the filing of this Complaint, in order to avail himself of the goods and services offered at the place of public accommodation and check if it has been remediated of the ADA violations he encountered.

19. The Plaintiff found the Commercial Property and the businesses named herein located within the Commercial Property to be rife with ADA violations. The Plaintiff encountered architectural barriers at the Commercial Property, and businesses named herein located within the Commercial Property, and wishes to continue his patronage and use of each of the premises.

20. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA at the subject Commercial Property and businesses located within the Commercial Property. The barriers to access at the Commercial Property, and businesses within, have each denied or

diminished Plaintiff's ability to visit the Commercial Property and have endangered his safety in violation of the ADA. The barriers to access, which are set forth below, have likewise posed a risk of injury(ies), embarrassment, and discomfort to Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, and others similarly situated.

21. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC; L.F. STATION INC.; and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP, own and/or operate places of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201 (a) and 36.104. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC; L.F. STATION INC.; and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP are responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation where Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC; L.F. STATION INC.; and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP, own and/or operate are the Commercial Property and/or Business located at 11710 NW South River Drive, Medley, Florida, 33178.

22. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC, and L.F. STATION INC. are jointly liable and responsible for all the violations listed in Count II of this Complaint. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC, and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP are jointly liable and responsible for all the violations listed in Count III of this Complaint Defendant, JOCHE 12, LLC as landlord of the commercial property is liable for all the violations listed in this Complaint.

23. Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, has a realistic, credible, existing, and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendants' non-compliance with the ADA with respect to the described Commercial Property, with respect to the allegations of this Complaint. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that he will continue to be subjected to discrimination at the Commercial Property, in violation of the ADA. Plaintiff desires to visit the Commercial Property and business located therein, not only to avail himself of the services

available at the Commercial Property, but to assure himself that the Commercial Property and business therein are in compliance with the ADA, so that he and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the Commercial Property without fear of discrimination.

24. Defendants have discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Commercial Property and business located therein, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.

**COUNT I – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANT**  
**JOCHE 12, LLC**

25. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 24 above as though fully set forth herein.

26. Defendant, JOCHE 12, LLC, has discriminated, and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendants have 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property are the following:

**Common Areas**

**A. Parking**

- i. Plaintiff had difficulty exiting the vehicle, as designated accessible parking spaces are located on an excessive slope. Violation: there are accessible parking spaces located on an excessive slope violating Section 4.6.3 of the ADAAG and Section 502.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff had difficulty exiting the vehicle, as designated accessible parking space access aisles are located on an excessive slope. Violation: there are accessible parking space

access aisles located on an excessive slope violating Section 4.6.3 of the ADAAG and Section 502.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**B. Entrance Access and Path of Travel**

- i. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel, as it is not continuous and accessible. Violation: there are inaccessible routes from the public sidewalk and transportation stop. These are violations of the requirements in Sections 4.3.2(1), 4.3.8, 4.5.1, and 4.5.2 of the ADAAG and Sections 206.2.1, 302.1, 303, and 402.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel due to abrupt changes in level. Violation: there are vertical changes in levels of greater than half an ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) inch, violating Sections 4.3.8 and 4.5.2 of the ADAAG and Section 303 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iii. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel, as it was not continuous and accessible. Violation: there are inaccessible routes between sections of the facility. These are violations of the requirements in Sections 4.3.2(2), 4.3, and 4.5 of the ADAAG and Sections 206.2.2, 303, 402 and 403, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iv. Plaintiff could not enter tenant spaces without assistance, as the required level landing is not provided. Violation: a level landing that is sixty (60) inches minimum perpendicular to the doorway is not provided at accessible entrances violating Section 4.13.6 and Figure 25(a) of the ADAAG and Section 404.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- v. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel, as there are cross slopes in excess of 2%. Violation: the path of travel contains excessive cross slopes in violation of Section

4.3.7 of the ADAAG and Section 403.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**COUNT II – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANTS**  
**JOCHE 12, LLC AND L.F. STATION INC.**

27. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 24 above as though fully set forth herein.

28. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC, and L.F. STATION INC., have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property and Business, include but are not limited to, the following:

A. Public Restrooms

- i. Plaintiff could not exit the restroom without assistance, as the required maneuvering clearance was not provided due to the location of a trashcan. Violation: the restroom door does not provide the required latch side clearance due to a lack of maintenance violating Section 4.13.6 of the ADAAG, 28 CFR 36.211, and Section 404.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff could not use the mirror, as it is mounted too high. Violation: the mirrors provided in the restrooms are in violation of the requirements in Section 4.19.6 of the ADAAG and Section 603.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iii. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as objects are mounted less than twelve inches (12”) above a grab bar obstructing its use. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 & 4.26 of the ADAAG and



Section 609.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

- iv. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as the grab bars are not the required length. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Section 4.16.4 and Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Section 604.5 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- v. Plaintiff could not exit the restroom without assistance, as the required maneuvering clearance is not provided on the push side. Violation: the restroom door does not provide the required latch side clearance violating Section 4.13.6 of the ADAAG and Section 404.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vi. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as objects are mounted less than twelve inches (12") above a grab bar obstructing its use. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 & 4.26 of the ADAAG and Section 609.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vii. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as the rear grab bar is not the required length. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Section 4.16.4 and Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Section 604.5.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- viii. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as objects are mounted less than one and a half inches (1½ ") below a grab bar obstructing its use. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 & 4.26.2 of the ADAAG and Section and 609.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**COUNT III – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANTS**  
**JOCHE 12, LLC AND SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP**

29. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 24 above as though fully set forth herein.

30. Defendants, JOCHE 12, LLC, and SABOR DE CUBA RESTAURANT CORP, have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property and Business, include but are not limited to, the following:

A. Entrance Access and Path of Travel

- i. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel due to abrupt changes in level. Violation: there are changes in levels of greater than half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) an inch, violating Sections 4.3.8 and 4.5.2 of the ADAAG and Section 303 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

B. Access to Goods and Services

- i. Plaintiff could not utilize the bar counter, as it is mounted too high. Violation: there are bar counters that are not at the prescribed height, violating Section 4.32.4 and 5.2 of the ADAAG and Section 902.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

C. Public Restrooms

- i. The restroom signage is not mounted at the required location, violating Section 4.30.6 of the ADAAG and Section 703.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff had difficulty using the locking mechanism on the restroom door without assistance,

as it requires tight grasping. Violation: the restroom door has non-compliant hardware for disabled patrons, violating Sections 4.13.9 & 4.27.4 of the ADAAG and Sections 309.4 & 404.2.7 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

- iii. Plaintiff could not use the lavatory without assistance, as the required knee & toe clearances are not provided. Violation: there are lavatories in public restrooms without the required clearances provided, violating the requirements in Section 4.19.2 and Figure 31 of the ADAAG and Sections 306 and 606.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

### **RELIEF SOUGHT AND THE BASIS**

31. Plaintiff requests an inspection of the Defendants' place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA identified in this Complaint in conjunction with Rule 34 and timely notice. Plaintiff requests to be allowed to be physically present at such inspection in conjunction with Rule 34 and timely notice. Plaintiff requests the inspection in order to participate in crafting a remediation plan to address Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief. The remediations for the ADA violations listed herein are readily achievable.

32. The individual Plaintiff, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to and have been denied full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities privileges, benefits, programs, and activities offered by the Defendants, Defendants' building, the businesses, and facilities therein; and has otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendants because of the Defendants' ADA violations as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated, will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA, as requested herein. Plaintiff requests

the inspection of the barriers listed herein in order to participate in crafting a remediation plan to address Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief.

33. Defendants have discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, Defendants continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated, by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

34. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law, will suffer irreparable harm, and has a clear legal right to the relief sought. Further, injunctive relief will serve the public interest and all those similarly situated to Plaintiff. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses from Defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.

35. Defendants are required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation. The Plaintiff and all others similarly situated, will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein.

36. Notice to a defendant is not required as a result of the defendants' failure to cure

the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiff or waived by the Defendants.

37. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiff's injunctive relief, including an order to alter the Commercial Property, and the business named herein located within the commercial property, located at and/or within the commercial property located at 11710 NW South River Drive, Medley, Florida, 33178, the exterior areas, and the common exterior areas of the Commercial Property, to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiff and all other mobility-impaired persons; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendants cure the violations of the ADA.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, NIGEL FRANK DE LA TORRE PARDO, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court issue (i) injunctive relief against Defendants including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facilities; or to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require Defendants to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; (ii) an award of attorneys' fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and (iii) such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Dated: June 24, 2024

Respectfully submitted by,

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